

TWO NEW SPECIES OF VANDUZEEINA FROM
CALIFORNIA (SCUTELLERIDÆ, HEMIPT.)

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The material used in the preparation of this paper was kindly loaned to me by Mr. E. P. Van Duzee from the collection of the California Academy of Sciences except for two specimens which were submitted to me for determination by Mr. A. T. McClay. Mr. Van Duzee has very kindly read the manuscript and made several valuable suggestions.

Vanduzeeina ænescens Usinger, n. sp.

Near *balli* Van D., but covered with a long brown pubescence; head distinctly bronzed; pronotum narrower with the sides more nearly parallel and rectilinear. Length, 5 to 6 mm.

Head more narrowed anteriorly than in *balli*; tylus tumid, surpassing the juga, which are broad at apex. Pronotum transverse; the ratio of the length to the width three to five; one-half as long as wide in *balli*; margins more nearly parallel; anterior margin rectilinear; sides depressed with the margins sharply carinate and rectilinear; the anterior angles forming almost a right angle; transverse impression deep, slightly behind the middle. Scutellum with the apex regularly rounded, marked with a more or less distinct subapical triangular fuscopunctate pale spot, its sides margined with black; a more or less distinct, slightly oblique, vitta either side of the disk bisecting a fuscopunctate paler area. Connexivum black with a linear pale spot behind each incisure. Vestiture of long brown hairs and a sparse shorter cinereous pubescence, becoming shorter on the venter. Dorsum evenly and closely punctate; a median pale carinate line on the scutellum, more or less distinct, which becomes concolorous anteriorly. Femora slightly thicker than in *balli* and covered with brown pubescence. Rostrum almost attaining hind margin of second ventral segment; apical two joints thickened and darker as in *balli*. Antennæ with the apical two joints thicker in the male than in *balli*.

Color æneous-black, more bronzed on the head, with lighter markings on the scutellum. Venter black; coxæ, apices of the tibiæ, and the tarsi fuscotestaceous. Described from one male and three females.

Holotype, male, No. 2627, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sciences, collected by Dr. E. C. Van Dyke, June 20, 1929, at Potwisha,

Sequoia National Park, California, and allotype, female, No. 2628, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sciences, collected by E. C. Van Dyke, June 13, 1929, in Sequoia National Park. Paratypes, two females, taken by Mr. A. T. McClay in Sequoia National Park, June 13 and 18, 1929, in the collection of the author.

Vanduzeeina slevini Usinger, n. sp.

Nearer *ænescens* Usinger than *balli* Van D. The vestiture long, fuscotestaceous, as in *ænescens*; pronotum broad with the margins broadly flattened as in *balli*, but narrower behind with the margins more nearly rectilinear. Length, 6.5 mm.

Female. Head more narrowed apically than in *balli*; tylus scarcely surpassing juga; eyes vertical, narrowed. Pronotum transverse, narrower behind than in *balli*; margins but feebly arcuated. Legs thicker than in *ænescens*. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ with the apical two joints thickened. Penultimate segment of antennæ slightly widened apically; subfusiform in *balli*; third and fourth segments subequal, fourth longer than third in *balli*.

Described from one female specimen taken by Mr. L. S. Slevin of Carmel, California, after whom the species is named.

Holotype, female, No. 2629, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sciences, collected by L. S. Slevin at Carmel, Monterey County, California, April 30, 1916.

Dr. E. C. Van Dyke took a specimen, which may be the male of this species, at Carmel, California, on May 21, 1911. In most characters it agrees with the female of *slevini* but has the tylus more distinctly surpassing the juga; eyes wider than in the female *slevini* but narrower than in the male of *balli*; legs thicker and with longer pubescence than in *balli*; color lighter on the dorsum; head and anterior portion of pronotum black; posterior portion of pronotum becoming light brown medianly; scutellum light brown with a triangular spot at base and area near the basal angles black.

Key to the Species of *Vanduzeeina* Schout.

- Larger, more than 6 mm. Vestiture very short. Head longer, slightly oblique, with the sides more parallel..... 1
 Smaller, 6 mm. or less. Vestiture longer. Head short, vertical, narrowed apically..... 2
 1. Smaller, 6-7 mm. The transverse median pronotal impression distinct. Apex of scutellum, in female, with a large oblong pale spot margined with black.....*californica* Van D.

- . Larger, 7.5-8 mm. The transverse median pronotal impression very feeble. Apex of scutellum, in female, with a smaller and less distinct pale spot not outlined with black.....
.....*borealis* Van D.
2. Pronotum narrow; sides depressed with the margins sharply carinate and rectilinear. Head produced, bronzed. Scutellum with a more or less distinct, slightly oblique black vitta either side of the disk.....*anesceus* n. sp.
- . Pronotum with margins broadly flattened. Head shorter and broader at base with the apex broadly rounded..... 3
3. Vestiture short. Connexivum alternated with black and pale. Pronotum broad behind; margins arcuate.....*balli* Van D.
- . Vestiture long. Connexivum very feebly marked with lighter color behind each incisure. Margins of pronotum more nearly parallel; rectilinear, or very slightly arcuated.....
.....*slevini* n. sp.

RECORD OF AN INSECT MIGRATION IN THE ARKANSAS VALLEY, COLORADO

BY WALTER CARTER

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During a visit to Rocky Ford, Colorado, on the twenty-first day of September, 1927, the attention of the writer was directed to the fact that the sidewalks and curbings along the street were covered with a layer of dead insects. Inquiry elicited the information that on the night of the 17th the insects had flown to the lights of the town in such numbers as to cause the closing of business houses and even interference with automobile travel.

In order to obtain data on the species represented in the flight, a large cigar box full of the insects was collected from the curbing. Some idea of the numbers of insects present can be obtained from the fact that the collection was made by simply picking up a page of a magazine which happened to be lying on the curb and sliding the insects on it into the box.

A sample for determination was obtained from the collection in the following manner: The insects were spread thinly over a rectangular sheet of paper. A straight edge was then placed diagonally across the rectangle and half the layer swept off. This was repeated twice and the portion remaining was taken